

truth they were procured by him, and for his own account, while Minister in France, and were afterwards taken for the Government, by appraisal, on his accession to the chair of State. Ay, sir, this famous golden plateau, and most of these golden spoons, and knives, and forks, and vases, which have so bewildered the imagination of the member, and shocked the simple virtue of his heart, were the purchase of the Republican Monroe! And, in application to these even, there is a lesson of infancy, which may profitably be remembered, that "all is not gold that glitters;" for, if I am not greatly misinformed, the plateau, and spoons, and knives, and forks, are but silver gilded, and the golden vases but china painted!

But the monstrous extravagance of such things! exclaims the member. What is done with the vast amount of these appropriations? he inquires. Sir, I have not peered into the windows of the palace, or mused through the kitchen or the garret, to see whether the People have got their moneys worth in the purchases which have been made. This is not the province of the committee of which I am a member; nor, if it were, would I perform the service. Does it require he asks, such large amounts for mere plain and necessary furniture? No, sir, no; nor is it to be supposed that, by the large appropriations which have been made from time to time, Congress could intend the purchases should be so restricted. Simple indeed, must he be (I had almost said a fool) who could imagine that in the authority to an outlay of fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of Mr. Monroe, or of twenty thousand dollars, as in the administration of Mr. Adams or thirty thousand, as in that of Gen. Jackson, or twenty thousand for Mr. Van Buren, the ornamental was to be excluded. The schedules which the member exhibits may well excite his wonder. I know nothing of their fidelity. But the carpets and the curtains, the candlesticks and the candelabras, the ottomans and the divans, the tables, mahogany and marble, the tabourets (tabby-cats, in the member's nomenclature) were all doubtless in the estimates. They may be names of startling sound to an unpractised ear, but they are things of use and no uncommon appearance in many a private parlor.

One thing, above all, seems to have created amazement with the member. He has found in his manly and dignified research, an invoice of "cups and saucers" which were in the closets of Mr. Adams, and he cries out with astonishment at this number. What the need, he demands, of so many cups and saucers? Sir, I will tell the member. They were wanted for a purpose which he could never conjecture—the hospitable entertainment of visitors and friends. They were a means, among others, of offering the courtesies of place to those who called upon the President as the Representative of the People. They were used for the refreshment of the nation's guests. To such as witnessed the noble hospitality of my honorable colleague, in his high official station, it need not be told how entirely the accommodations of the house were made but mere appliances to his personal liberty. Sir, I advise the member to study better the manners of the past before he prescribes a rule of conduct for the future. The public residence of the President of the United States has been and should ever continue, the seat of a generous hospitality; and representing, as I do, a free hearted and liberal constituency, the incumbent in office, whoever he may be, shall never find in my vote an excuse for its neglect. If Gen. Harrison shall succeed to the occupancy of the White House, as I trust he may, and which I shall labor as zealously as any one to effect, my speech shall furnish no argument for leaving him there with the worn out and cast-off furniture of his predecessor.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the member that he has left us no doubt of the cause of his previous complaints in these matters. I understand him to say that he was one of those who joined in the notorious East Room clamor; and, by reason of the imputed extravagance of my venerable colleague in the purchase of a billiard table, some cues and chessman, at the cost of a few dollars, assisted in displacing one Administration, which taxed the Treasury but twelve millions a year, to introduce a dynasty which now requires more than thrice-told that amount for its annual expenditure. If for such cause he would hurl from place one of the most pure and faithful patriots that ever served the country, there can be no surprise at the weapons he has chosen with which to assail the men now in power. The member once belonged to the school of these same political reformers, and much I fear in the fault of his early lessons, gives less heed, at this time, to the alarming principles and flagrant misdoings of a vicious Administration, than personal attention to a microscopic search for minor defects in the boastful economy of its disbursement. Sir, I do solemnly protest against these things being brought into the politics of the day. They can be made to have no just or proper bearing there. It may seem to us that the salary of the President is too high, and the house and its appendages too splendid and costly; but they were the appointments of wiser and better men than ourselves, in the yonder days of the republic, and they have sustained and enjoyed as the measure of every Administration, and in turn by all parties. For myself, I am free to confess that, were they at this time original provisions, with present experience, I should be the advocate of neither. But, while the salary continues, and the house remains, I will not consent that the Presi-

dent shall hoard the one or live like a recluse and piggard in the other.

But one word more, Mr. Chairman, and I have done. If, in sustaining the appropriations to which exceptions have been taken, I differ in judgement from others, it is because I regard the original design of the Government in the arrangement which requires them, and not that I advocate extravagant grants, or have the slightest reference to the benefit of their recipient. Of the particular manner in which the money has been expended I pretend to know nothing, and I have said nothing. With Mr. Van Buren personally I have naught to do. Upon his temper and bearing, his habits and manner of living, in private, and with those of his family, whether at home or at the Court of Queen Victoria, the member may as freely descend as his taste shall prompt or the patience of many others bear, without reply or heed from me. To Mr. Van Buren politically, and to his Administration, I am opposed upon other, and, I trust, higher grounds than those which are taken in the speech of the member—upon the broad grounds of constitutional principles, national interests and the peoples rights; and I shall continue that opposition until it shall end in the restoration of the supremacy of law and representative government over Executive usurpation and power.

Mr. Chairman, for the indulgence of the committee in their kind attention to what I have had to say, I pray leave to return my sincere thanks. For detaining them, after the fatigues of a long sitting, to so late an hour in the evening, I owe them a humble apology.

From the Ohio Statesman.

WHO ARE THE DEFAULTERS?
NO!—WHO ARE THE "LEG-TREASURERS?" WHO THE "PUBLIC THIEVES AND ROBBERS?" WHO THE "SIGNERS OF THE SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?" NOW!

The National Intelligencer brings out the following important facts—facts which must make every federal whig brawler in the Union blush, if he have any shame left. After all the federal slang-whang about locofocos stealing public money, here is admitted proof that General Harrison's own son, and the one of his sureties, "stole" \$9,253 08, under John Q. Adams' virtuous administration! And what did this pure christian, General Harrison do, when he was informed of his son's default? Did he fly to his assistance, (and he was a surety,) pay the debt and rescue his name from disgrace? Oh no!—this pure and immaculate REFORMER puts off to Congress, and by the aid of a certificate from his son's wife, gets his U. S. Bank friends to urge a postponement of the debt!—How long—a few months? No, only "EIGHTEEN YEARS!!!" Elect General Harrison President, and what defaulter will not demand the same privilege? Harrison set the precedent himself, in his own family, for Mr. Short, the other surety, is a son-in-law of Harrison, and how could he refuse it in others? Republics treat all alike—no distinction of families! Oh! what beautiful reformers, both in politics and morals!

From the National Intelligencer.

"REFUTATION OF A SLANDER."
Having received a letter from a citizen of Georgia, informing us that it had been repeatedly stated, at public meetings, in addresses to the people of that State, that General Harrison is largely a defaulter to the Government, with a request that we would inquire into the truth of that charge, and place the facts before the public, we sought the information in the most direct manner possible, by addressing to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1840.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

Secretary of the Treasury:
Sir: We have been requested by one of our correspondents to ascertain whether Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, appears upon the books of the Treasury a debtor to the United States, and, if so, to what amount and on what account.

You will oblige us by giving us such information as will serve briefly to satisfy this inquiry, and as early as will suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, we are, sir, your obedient servants.

GALES & SEATON.

To this letter the Secretary of the Treasury promptly and politely replied as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of this morning, requesting to know "whether General W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, appears upon the books of the Treasury a debtor to the United States, and, if so, to what amount and on what account." He appears to have been surety to his son, J. C. S. Harrison, receiver at Vincennes, on a bond bearing date the 16th of February, 1828; but it is not usual for the accounting officers of the Department to state and account where money is due from a surety. On the bond, suit was ordered in the month of November, 1830, in the district of Ohio, against W. H. Harrison and J. C. Short, the other surety; but the proceedings in the case were arrested by an act of Congress of the 2d March, 1831, allowing eighteen years within which to pay the sum due. The amount of indebtedness appears to be \$9,253 08. I am not aware of any other debt.

I am, respectfully, your ob't. servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Now let the Federal Bankers pocket this. Of all the reverses they have met with, this is the severest; for there is not a federal stump slang-whanger in the State if in the Union, but what has been open mouthed about "defaulters," "leg-treasurers," and "thieves upon the public treasury," though, at the same time, nearly every one of these "thieves" are supporters of Gen. Harrison, and he, at the same time, a Debtor to Government on a default of his son, Is he eligible until his debt is paid? If there are no legal provisions against him, it would be bad policy to elect a debtor to government, President, as one provision of the sub-treasury bill sends defaulters to the penitentiary. A man to administer the law, should be above reproach himself—and unless Gen. Harrison pays up into "Martin's treasury" as the whigs have it, and which they say also is "empty" by these defaulters "running off," we cannot see how he can more conscientiously continue to hold his "commission" of candidacy TO THE END OF THE WAR now, than he could in 1813-14, when the "dear British" enemy was hovering upon our frontiers, and aided by the very New England politicians, now so vociferous in his support, by holding out blue lights, smuggling, and every other means in their power.

Let those who have listened to the "two Toms" that have been speaking through the north part of the State, compare the above from the National Intelligencer, with their harangues about defaulters, and say with what propriety they support Harrison. There is not much doubt but all defaulters could make a good excuse before the public, if they had "eighteen years" granted to pay in. Wm. I. Thomas, the guardian angel of the people's money, also made a "powerful excuse" for keeping some \$2,200 out of the Ohio State Treasury, and in his own pocket, until detected!—What glorious reformers these federal bank whigs are, after all!

From the Saturday Courier.

FROM FRANCE.

By the Rhone, at New York from Havre, we have a correspondence dated PARIS, July 31.

THE WAR.—There is here much alarm created by the signature of a treaty by England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, for compelling Mehmet Ali to surrender to the Porte the whole of his possessions except Egypt, and (for his life only) and the Pachalic of Acre. The French Government is most indignant at this proceeding; but without reason. France was invited to join in that treaty, but refused. It was not therefore an underhand matter, but it is a meditated act of hostility on Egypt, which for reasons not necessary to enumerate, France has taken under special protection, or in favor of which she chooses to effect great solicitude. The Ministerial papers of yesterday stated that the reserves of the conscription (to the number of 164,000 men) were this day to be called out by Royal ordinance—and material for the artillery and horses for the cavalry, ordered to be purchased, and additional sail of the line to be put in commission. The *Moniteur*, however, contains not one word of this, and the London stock market on Wednesday was firm. The consequence has been a check to the decline of prices, and the Funds are now rather better than yesterday.

I cannot persuade myself that there is absolute danger in war; but I must confess that there are so many events possible, that it is difficult not to participate in the general alarm. France has been as you know, for a long while predisposed, by its journalists, for war with England. Her desire & interest to preserve her prestige in Egypt, is notorious, and her new administration is desirous of distinguishing itself. Hence it must be admitted the probabilities of war are many.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival of the transient ship Alexander. Capt. Copie, we have received Liverpool papers to the 6th August, inclusive.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—There is still great prospect of a war with France. There is nothing decisive from China. The Arabs have made an unsuccessful attack on Aden. The Russians have not made good their footing in Khiva. The Syrian insurrection is at an end.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The Lord William Bentick, East Indianan, which sailed from London on the 24th of February, with troops, was wrecked off Bombay on the 17th June; seven passengers, fifty eight recruits, and twenty of the officers were lost. On the same day, the Lord Castlereagh, from Kurrack, with troops, was also wrecked off Bombay, and only seventy of the two hundred persons on board, were saved. Capt. Eearle, of the 24th, Dr. Davies, and Lieut. Walker, were among the drowned.

VARIOUS MATTERS.—The Chinese are wide awake in preparations for warlike.

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. announce that Khosrew Pacha, having been detected in a conspiracy against the new order of things, had been exiled to Rodosto, and conveyed to that place in a Turkish war-steamer on the 8th.

According to the last advice from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians near Ghurghara.

The Arabs made an attack on Aden in the night of the 20th of May last, but were repulsed with loss. Another was expected on the 6th of June.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 24, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county,
FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st District, John H. Gerard,
2nd " James B. Cameron,
3d " Christopher Stroufe,
4th " Nathan Kelly,
5th " James Cole,
6th " William Skinner,
7th " John A. Fulton,
8th " George W. Sharp,
9th " Daniel Karsbner,
10th " John P. Hambleton,
11th " Samuel Smith,
12th " Calvin Ackley,
13th " James Hoagland,
14th " Ephraim Wood,
15th " Joseph Lewis,
16th " John Sherman,
17th " William Deford,
18th " Matthias Sheplar,
19th " James Simeral.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
WILSON SHANNON.

For Congress,

WILLIAM DOAN.

For Representatives
Of the District composed of Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

DAVID G. DEVORE, of Brown County,
THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, of Clermont,
THOMAS L. CAROTHERS, of Clinton.

For Sheriff,

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

For Auditor,

JAMES J. SMITH.

For Recorder,

DAVID CRAWFORD.

For Commissioner,

SAMUEL KERR.

For Coroner,

SYLVESTER SHAW.

GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

This speech, which we publish to day, effectually exposes the contemptible slanders contained in Ogles' speech, which has become the text book from which whigs take most of their slanders against the Administration. Read it.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—By reference to the returns of the elections lately held, we perceive that there has been a great democratic gain of the popular vote since 1836, in Alabama, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In Louisiana, where the whigs have usually carried the State elections, they have lost their majority in Congress and have barely secured a majority in the Legislature. We have no doubt that the State will choose Van Buren electors, as in 1836. The whigs have carried the State of North Carolina. They did the same in August, 1836, and a few weeks afterwards the State gave a majority of 3,284 for Mr. Van Buren. There has been a whig gain in Kentucky and Vermont—States that went for the whigs in 1836.

The whigs profess to be unable to account for the increased confidence expressed by the democrats of their success this fall. What more do we want than the above facts to cheer us on and inspire us with renewed confidence of the success of a great and good cause? They may measure by acres: we will be content to count at the ballot box.

NEW YORK.—Our friends in New York talk confidently of the success of Mr. Van Buren in that State, and of its entire redemption from federal misrule. The federal whigs there, as elsewhere, talk loudly of "reform" while out of office, but so soon as they get into office their hypocrisy is displayed by their ruinous and unpopular acts. During the short time that they have increased the State debt to an unprecedented and alarming extent; and the people now look for relief from their devastating policy to those who promise less but do more for the public good than the federalists were ever found willing to do, when a different course promised them self-aggrandizement.

CYPHERING.

Some whigs have been cyphering to find out the amount that Mr. Van Buren has received for public services. They might give additional interest to their calculations by also stating how much money Harrison has received from the public treasury, as he has been in office, with the exception of short intervals, ever since he was old enough. They might also state that Mr. Van Buren has received most of his offices directly from the people; and that Gen. Harrison has received but few offices in that manner.

DEMOCRATS, ARE YOU READY?

But a short time intervenes before you, as sovereigns of the land, will make known your will through the ballot boxes. Every voter should know and feel his responsibility in this important contest. If we would preserve our independence and shun money despotism; if we would do our duty to ourselves, to our fellow citizens, and to posterity let us not neglect the means we possess, nor the time when there is the most danger. The present is not merely a question whether this or that man shall be elected to office; but it is connected with one relative to measures of far greater importance. Men who have long possessed exclusive privileges, which they have continually abused, are now striving for their continuance. They have amassed most of the real money of the country, and are now using it in various ways for the purpose of perpetuating their privileges. They are aided in their unhallowed designs by desperate demagogues and reckless office-seekers. Their struggle for power is as extraordinary as it is desperate.

We would not assume the voice of dictation when we urge upon our friends the necessity of a thorough organization, by appointing committees of vigilance to attend at the polls and see that there is no unfair dealing, and to induce every democrat to attend and vote. Although it may not be generally known, our opponents have adopted a most thorough system of organization. By a secret circular, issued from Columbus by the Whig State Central Committee, as early as March last, it was ordered that every district should be organized, and that the names of all voters and the way it might be supposed they would vote, &c., should be recorded, that they might know how to manage at the polls. All this has been done secretly: secrecy and deception are the chief weapons of the most active of the federal party—secret banking, secret circulars, and secret electioneering, are not new to them, and they will be industriously used in this contest. But all will not avail them, if the Democrats are ORGANIZED, UNITED AND VIGILANT.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The whigs held a county meeting in this place on Monday last. After giving two or three weeks notice through their paper, and issuing large and attractive (if denunciations of the Administration put forth in large letters may be called attractive,) handbills, they mustered about forty or fifty voters, from town and country.

Admitting the statement of the Examiner to be true, that there were but three hundred voters and five women at the Democratic county meeting on the 5th, it was six times as large as this whig meeting, and twice as large as the meeting of the whigs of this Congressional district of three counties, held here three or four weeks since. If the democratic meeting was a "failure," what were these whig meetings?

Gentlemen whigs, your abuse and slanders of the Administration are becoming very stale and unpopular. Stick to your "coon skins, corn dodgers, hard cider and canoes, and you may yet keep up a show of opposition until the election.

WHIG ARGUMENT.

The whig orators have adopted a short mode of meeting the array of truths brought to bear against their cause. It is to denounce the democratic papers in a mass as containing nothing but falsehoods, and the democratic editors, writers and speakers as being a trained band of "liars," with President Van Buren at their head as the greatest one among them.

THE TIMES.

Some of the whig editors seem determined that the times shall continue "hard," until after the elections, if their unreasonable complaints can make them so. If less were said about hard times, money would not be hoarded up to the extent that it is, and business would be more brisk. Notwithstanding the efforts of the banks, aided by whig editors, to create embarrassment, we are assured that since the passage of the Independent Treasury bill, confidence is greatly restored, and business, in all parts of the country, is assuming a more brisk and cheering aspect. The same selfish motives that now induce the banks to contract, will induce them to be more accommodating after the elections, whatever may be the result. They will then, at least, give us more of the "better currency," as they call their promises to pay.

WHERE THE MONEY IS.

By the following it will be perceived that the Chillicothe Bank has nearly twice as much specie in its vaults as it has notes in circulation. The bankers, who are continually crying "hard times," have the money locked up in their vaults, while we have in circulation their rag promises to pay, which they refuse to redeem. Yet Mr. Corwin says, their charters are sacred, and we have no right to alter them or take them away. "Let the banks alone," says another whig, "and they will give us a sound currency."

From the Ohio Statesman.

HOW THE BANKS PLAY THE POLITICIAN!

The following shows the amount the Chillicothe Bank had in circulation in June 1839, also August 1840:

CIRCULATION.	
June, 1839	\$409,191 08
August, 1840,	83,436 18
Reduction,	\$325,755 00
SPECIE.	
June, 1839,	\$147,695 25
August, 1840,	157,198 44
Increase,	\$9,444 19
NOTES AND BILLS DIST. AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
June, 1839,	\$622,792 11
August, 1840,	214,256 70
Reduction,	\$408,535 41

Here it will be seen, that while the specie actually increased \$9,444 19, the circulation decreased \$325,755 00! being nearly four-fifths of the whole circulation of the bank. At the same time the bank has collected of its debtors \$408,535 41. It is to such means despots resort to force the people into their measures by their sufferings! But, thanks to a kind Providence, business in the course of nature is reviving in all directions, in spite of the Bank screws.

THE AUTOCRAT OF RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN BANKERS.—The Emperor of Russia, who controls the currency of that country, after he has caused to be put in circulation a vast amount of paper money, has but to issue his edict to reduce its value to suit his interest. The American banker, for like purposes, suspends specie payments and employs his broker to buy his notes at a discount varying from six to twenty cents on the dollar. Is there an American with a drop of the blood of the revolution in his veins who will submit to the control of such men?

HARRISON'S POPULARITY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—At a regimental parade in the northern part of this county, on the 18th inst., a vote was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Van Buren,	239
For Harrison,	100
A vote was then taken among the bystanders, which resulted as follows:	
For Van Buren,	132
For Harrison,	17

THE GREAT REGULATOR.—A Philadelphia paper says that the Bank of the United States "is indebted to the other banks in the sum of five or six millions of dollars," and there appears now a general opinion in the financial circles that all the other banks must aid the U. S. Bank in resumption."

The Democratic State Convention lately held in New York nominated Wm. C. BOVCK, of Schoharie county, for Governor, and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of Broome, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Hon. JOHN S. BARBOUR, another of Virginia's most talented men, has renounced Whiggery, and is now exerting himself in the support of Mr. Van Buren.

"WESTERN COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND BANK NOTE TABLE," is the title of a monthly publication lately commenced in Cincinnati, by Charles Goodman. It is published in pamphlet form, and furnished to subscribers for \$1 50 per annum.—This section of country has long been in need of such a publication; and this will prove valuable to business men, as it is particularly adapted to this region.

The Comptroller of the State of New York has advertised for a further loan of \$1,000,000, to aid in the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The Illinois Free-Trader says there are many horse thieves committing depredations in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Since the adoption of the penny postage system in England, there are twice as many letters as were formerly conveyed.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.—Sat. Cour.